### PREACHES HAPPINESS.

Cheerful Religion Expounded by an Evangelist from India.

Y. B. David, a Native of Asia, Meets with Unexpected Success in Conducting Revivals in the United States.

From India's coral strand comes the Apostle David to America to spread the Gospel of Christ, V. D. David, a brown- attache of the German legation at skinned native of South India, began his evangelical work in Chicago the other day in Trinity Methodist church. Mr. David claims to be "the happiest man in the world" because he has recelved what he calls "the more abun-

David was born in Tunnevelley, South India, in 1853. His parents were Christian agents in the Church of England mission field. He took an academic course, but says of himself that he constantly got Into trouble because of his uncontrol-Jable temper and mischief. Finally he left for Ceylon, where he spoke English to the masses and claims that he made the people believe he was a great preacher, when in fact he "felt himself to be a shell without a kernel." Although only 16 years of age he displayed unusual oratorical powers. But he shifted suddenly from preaching to the liquor business. The proprietor of a big liquor store in Ceylon hired him to take custody of the money, and he also became proficient in games-bagatelle, billiards and cards. Next he started a liquor store of his own in Colombo in company with a Singalese.

One day his mother entered the place and entreated him to come home. He did return and was married. His wife was a Christian and he soon quarreled with her. Once more he went to Ceylon, but again his mother pleaded with him and he consented to become a mis-

His conversion to Christianity is an Interesting chapter of Mr. David's life. The Salvation Army, he says, gave him the first clew to a Christian life. He then went upon the highways and preached to all who would listen, but he was hooted and ejected from a num-



V. D. DAVID. (An Orthodox Evangelist from India.)

ber of places of worship. He overcame this and soon made converts by the thousands among the Singalese near Colombo. Many gave up jewels and fancy dresses to devote themselves to the cause. From India he went to Australia, where he joined Rev. George Jrubb. Afterward he pursued his work in England, Scotland and Ireland. At Kenwick his work was especially not-

Soon after he returned to India, and one day, while addressing 25,000 Syrians on the open plain, the sky darkened and black clouds gathered. The lead ers of the Syrians present urged that it was a sign of God's disapproval, and advised the people to disperse. Mr. David prayed aloud that the clouds scatter harmlessly, and his prayer, he says, was heeded, for the sun broke forth and the multitude became loud in its assertion

Mr. David's religion consists in resigning everything to Christ and being happy. No matter what happens he praises the Lord and takes no thought for the morrow. No contributions are solicited nor collections made at his meetings. Yet he has traveled all over the world and has wanted for nothing.

In India Mr. David has made thousands of converts to Christianity, he says, some of his most effective work having been done among the native railwaymen and portmen. He has visited England and the Christian countries of Europe and Australia, and everywhere he goes he tries to diffuse the supreme happiness he enjoys among his fellow-

At all times and in all places, whether his audience is one or ten thousand, he earnestly preaches the doctrine of the abundant life found in a complete surrendering of self to the Lord. Mr. David came to America four months ago at the invitation of F. E. Clark-"Father Endeavor" Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor movementand was first heard at the San Francis co convention.

Since then he has been successful in conducting revival services in Portland, Ore., Sacramento, Northfield-Dwight L. Moody's home-Worcester, Glastonbury, Brooklyn and New York. He came to Chicago on the invitation of Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church. He was welcomed by large audiences.

## Has No Sense of Pain.

A curious and inexplicable case of paralysis that has attacked Uriah Shunk, of Lebanon, Pa., is causing considerable discussion among physicians in that part of the state. Last July Mr. Shunk drove into a stream three feet deep and stuck in the mud. He was pulled out by other bathers, but has never since been able to walk. Further, he has wasted away to a skeleton. although his appetite has been normal. Needles may be stuck into almost any part of his body without causing pain or sensation of any kind.

The three year old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says be is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberiain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medi-cines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to chose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but he selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup.

Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling FASHIONS OF NEW YORK. gives splendid satisfaction in all cases Sold by C. N. Nye, Cor. Barnett House; Schlabach's Drug Store, 225 N. Market; E. L. Janson, 200 West Tuscarawas St.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY,

Emperor William Is Ably Represented at Washington. Dr. von Hollenben, ambassador to the United States of the German empire, has had a career of distinction, and is known here, having been at one time Washington. His thorough knowledge of the English language is said to have been one of the reasons for the selection of Dr. von Hollenben by the emperor. Baron von Thielmann, repre-



DR. VON HOLLEBEN. (From the Ambassador's Latest Photo-

graph.) the imperial treasury at Berlin. Many will be interested in learning of the present excellent health of the former They are extremely handsome, but cannot mbassador, Baroness Thielmann and their children. Mr. von Richenau, are skirts of fine black satin duchesse, pean de sole and heavy brocade. These are made ounseler of the legation and charge l'affaires ad interim, has arrived in hang like something grown and not made Washington, transferring the head- by mortal hands out of such commonplace marters of the embassy from Lenox, things as lining, facing braid and featherwhere he has with his family spent bone, with silk on the surface. Some of the summer. Mr. A. von Breuning, who keeps "bachelor's hall" in superb style these skirts are really beautiful. They are the surface. These hairs are lustrous black. in a cozy house in Jefferson place, and whose horses and traps are the envy of his less fortunate colleagues, coninues second secretary.

Baron von Herman, attache, has reurned from a tour of the ultra fashonable vacation places to his post. Count A. de Goetzen, military attache of the German embassy, reached here ast December. He is a courageous first lieutenant of Uhlans, an African explorer of international reputation, and an author of merit. His book Africa from East to West," a graphic escription from personal observation has lately been recognized by our govrument as a necessary volume for the lbraries aboard our men-of-war. Count Goetzen is a young man of soldierly bearing and facile comprehension, whose intimate acquaintance with the languages and customs of many lands and whose valuation of nature and art make him rarely companionable to men of the world who have seen many more years of life than this soldier-diplomat. ount Goetzen not long ago returned from hunting big game in Canada, bringing back among other trophies the head of an unusually fine moose. Baron von Ketteler, so long a leader in gay affairs here, is now minister to Mexico, having since his marriage to American wife settled mestic paragon. Capt. Hesse, who joined his regiment during the win ter, is in Berlin.

## PLEASED WITH HIMSELF.

His Wife's Absence. "There, I flatter myself that is pretty good job."

This remark was made, says the Oil City (Pa.) Blizzard, by a self-satisfied man, who had been engaged in the to him unaccustomed occupation of nearly covered with the braid, and there making up a bed.

This man, whom we will call Mr. Smith, because that is not his name, was and hundreds of new fancies in those garkeeping bachelor's hall for a few weeks, ments spring up in a night. The most his wife being out of town. Some friends from a distance arrived unex-



PLEASED WITH HIMSELF "That's a Pretty Good Job," Said Hubby.)

that her absence should make no dif- beholder that impression. ference in this particular. This was how it happened that Mr. Smith had been making the bed. He had experienced

He was sweating freely and had experienced considerable difficulty in lapel and that cut in fantastic shape. getting the creases out of the sheets, but now that it was done, he congratulated himself on the achievement, and thought how pleased Mrs. Smith would

his thoughtfulness. She found he had put two of her best some and convenient. Long circular capes damask table-covers on the bed for reaching the ground all around are made damask table-covers on the bed for

1 Live with the Dead. Thousands of Egyptians live in old combs, eating, sleeping, wooing, loving, laughing, dancing, singing, doing all their deeds of daily life and household work among the mummies and sar-



Mate Leroy Describes the Made Up Garments of the Season.

SPRUNG FLOUNCE SKIRT IS NEW.

Black Velvet Coats Again Fashionable. New Familes In Blouses - Novelties In Wraps-The Woolen Stuffs For Winter. The Tailor Suitings.

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Just now attention is distracted by the wonderful array of beautiful made up garments. One thing new about the skirts is the sprung flounce. This is also called a | Whipcord. sentative of Germany here from Oc-tober, 1895, until August last, left to knee, and where it is joined to the upper fill the high position of secretary of part there is always a row of trimming of some kind. The skirt is 8 yards around at the knees, and the flounce measures 41/4 around the bottom. It is variously trimmed, the pleot edge or the fancy soutache braiding being the preferred ornamenta-tion. One design showed six lines of the narrowest soutache braid laid on in un-dulations. The same idea was wrought on the upper part of the skirt where it joined the flounce. Another new fancy is to have the seams to the skirt sewed down to about 18 inches from the bottom as usual, and from there they flare out, or, as the dressmakers call it, are "pinched out." It is not pretty a bit, but as it is new it is It has been many years since black vel-

> several kinds just now. These are all for ery swell functions and will be first worn at the horse show. The shape of the velvet coats follows those of the season. There are snug eton jackets, with passementerie or fine jet trimming and borderings of fine dark fur to look best with velvet. are short and natty little reefers, boxcoats, empire coats, mantle capes and three-quarter tight jackets, all in fine black velvet. be worn with every kind of skirt. There in the most painstaking manner, and they

vet coats were fashionable, but there are

Then, was a line of white satin brought over the sleeve, and this, too, was richly braided. The suit was unusual. Black noire astrakhan also made a rounded acket, with simulated vest. There was a ull ruffle of doubled black slik upstandig and another laying out against the fur. This was very jaunty and was worn with a rich peau de sole skirt. There was among these new costumes one that was quite unique. It was of broken Scotch plaid in dark rods and browns. It was out in princess form and closed at the left side under a flat band of inch wide gold braid. There were buttons and loops. There was a yoke of white ribbed silk richly braided with red and gold. Below this was a very short scant cape effect bound with krimmer. It was for a young lady. There was a blouse suit worth no-tice. This had a plain skirt of cadet gray The blouse was of dark blue The whole blouse was covered whipeord. with a sprawling design in silk braiding and beaded passementeric.

The woolen stuffs for winter are now on

view, and they are handsome and elegant,

the colors being deep and generally dark. Many of the twilled and armure weaves have frise borders, sometimes in plain stripes and again in plaid or lattice weave designs. The black frise and bonele borders are exceptionally rich, and they look as if sewed on. Camel's hair has bordering made of zibeline stripes. The plaid borders are very curious, being in single blocks in black and different shades of the color in the body of the material. Russian cord is one of the newest of the woolens. Some of this material had a sort of a bayadere effect by undulating lines of very heavy cord in different colors, woven se that it forms a set trimming for the bot-tom of the skirt. Poplins are offered with fancy woven bordering and corded lines in different colors, so that they suggest ribbon bands. Armurette is made new by having dots and dashes of soft wool above its surface. This drapes very gracefully fur, most generally skunk, as that is the Basket weave and honeycomb are also richest of the dark furs, and it requires shown, both thick and made of camel's hair. Monkey skin is a very hairy variety of the zibeline cloth, and it has hairs long and silky in different colors to match th body of the fabric, not to differ as it ha heretofore done. There is a new pilot cloth in a satiny cloth. It is reversible and shows a different color on each side. The prettiest are on leaf green and drab. drab shows faintly through the green, and vice versa.

Among the tailor suitings is a sort of me terial which is a cross between armure and tricot, with a slight film of bairs above



ELEGANT NEW COSTUMES.

be the one central point of admiration. There are even some velvet blouses but How Mr. Smith Kept House During these do not look well from some unaccountable reason when in black. One was made of havana brown velvet, the neck cut away and filled in with tucked shell pink moire. There were slashed collar tabs around this, and they, as well as all the rest of the edges of the blouse, had two rows of narrow gold braid. The belt was was a gold buckle. Blouses seem to grow like mushrooms,

notable thing about them is that all now have the skirt piece below the belt. Heretofore this portion was worn under the pectedly, and were going to stay over dress skirt and was not trimmed. Now night at Mr. Smith's house. He knew the skirt piece is ornamented like the rest how particular Mrs. Smith was about of the blouse; if of braid, the skirt is braidalways having clean sheets on the beds | ed, and so on. The blouses are so many that they will end by tiring every one's eyes. There are, I notice, a number of neatly finished tight waists among the fine new costumes. These are pointed or rounded in front and have cute little coattails in the back, sometimes trimmed and sometimes entirely plain. A few waists have perfectly straight backs with the pouch front, and others have the back gathered most daring blouse was shown yesterday and was made entirely of stone marten

Persian lamb and moire astrakhan fur. Another, of Hudson bay sable, was in the sprung skirt portion. Across the bust were stretched hussar loops of cord with the tsual frogs and piquets. This was to be worn over a rich myrtle green velutina skirt. These fur blouses and many of the thick cloth and cheviot ones are to be worn ("That's a Pretty Good Job," Said Hubby.) without any other wrap. They may be when she had visitors, and determined warm enough, but they do not give the

A novelty is a new coat of scarlet cloth, with full skirts and braided after the manner of the old days. This is called "the some difficulty in finding the sheets, Mrs. Burnett's book. The coat is rather lady of quality" coat after the heroine of but after upsetting all the contests of masculine in appearance, but will exactly several bureau drawers he at last found suit many of the smart set. Other coats are decorated with all sorts of military devices, and many of them have but one short, it seems that there is everything in coats.

In capes there are longer and more slender effects, particularly in plaids. Kersey capes 86 inches long and with a full sweep be when she returned and learned of are favorites for the very best dressers. These capes are lined with rich black satin When she came home she was pleased, and are fur bordered and are both handfor carriage and visiting and also for evening wraps. When for evening, the high, collar is dispensed with and a wide band of tibet or ostrich feathers is used around the neck and down the fronts. Hoods are seen on some of them, and others have collarettes of velvet, fur or brocade, forgot to mention that two or three of the fur blouses close on the left side with puffings of white silk muslin, edged with an extremely full ruffle of white lace. The effect is curious, but not unpleasing.

Among some new styles I found a gray uneat velvet skirt, with lines of narrow black slik braid sewed around the bottom in a 'river of life' design. This was also upon the skirt where the founce joined. With this was worn a jacker want of plack moire astrakhan, with revers

with these velvet coats, as the coats are to | and is warranted not to g.ow smily with wear, which that offered before unfortunately would always do. Whipcord make a beautiful background for braiding, show ing it up better even than broadcloth. Broadcloth is one of the first favorites of this winter's tallor fabrics. It takes any trimming from for to lace, but looks its est when tailor stitched without any other garniture. Velours is another of the materials used for tallor gowns. Scotch heviots are always in demand, plain o in stripes and large or small checks with surfaces as rough and rugged on the countains of Scotland. The black cheviots for over a generation have been worn as handsome street gowns. when the cheviot is colored, are always well chosen and refined.

The newest silks are mostly intended for grand occasions like ceremonious din-ners and similar functions. The first is a sort of basket weave. This is very rich and soft and when all in one color it has the appearance of being two or three, owing to the effect of the light falling upon the threads. When in white or silver gray, it looks almost like metal in the evening. In gold color it is dazzling. is so far more liked for waists than full gowns, and even then is partially veiled with lace. In black or other dark colors in French style with the blouse front. The it is still rich and striking and it is not so very expensive. There are splendid moires and watered silks, some of them having fur. Others less remarkable were made of the water lines wrought with gold or silver thread. Some of the finest white moire has colored satin stripes over it. This blouse shape and like the others had the | makes superb gowns with trains. Not all goods look well in a train. Some other moires have large coin spots of brocade of the same color thrown irregularly over the surface with excellent effect. Some of the most beautiful silks I ever saw have a raised or embossed effect. These are called cameo silks. Whatever the design is whether floral or waves, the embossed pattern is of the same color as the rest, but in a different shade, generally darker, though sometimes lighter MATE LERGY. sometimes lighter

What Squirrels Eat.

Squirrels do not entirely subsist on nuts, as most people suppose. They are largely fruit eaters, and occasionally work big havor in the orchards at the fall of the year. They are not above stealing partridge eggs, and on this account are not beloved by the sportsman. Even poultry, when they stray, as they often will, and lay eggs beyond the confines of the poultry yard, suffer from attacks of squirrels when the mother bird is away. In pine tree districts these little climbers are fond of splitting the

pine cones and eating the seeds thereof. But above all things squirrels are fond of fungus. They will not have anything to say to the common or garden mushroom, but confidently devour the most yellow and poisonous looking of toadstools that grow in damp woods and fields. They never store these, for with trimming as diverse as the collars. I they know well that fungi will not keep. They devour them greedily as they come to light and revisit the spot as soon as fresh spawn renews the fungus. There are, however, many kinds of tondstools that squirrels know to be poisonous, and these they will not touch. - Detroit Free Press.

Wright's Celery 1 a cures constinu

LIGHTNING BUGS

Taken For the Enemy's Fire, They Led to a Pitched Battle

G. H. Bell, a prominent merchant of Liberty, Neb., told an interesting story of how a swarm of lightning bugs caused a shot and shell engagement between two armies during the late war.

"I was a member of the Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment," said Mr. Bell, "and Mr. G. W. Harris, whom I met on my visit here, was with the Fifty-fifth Tennessee. I just discovered that we fought each other one night in May, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga. Lightning bugs in Georgia are .nore plentiful than watermelons in August by several millions to the square mile, and on more than one occasion they gave us trouble.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning as the two armies lay in their respective works, 400 yards apart, a nest of bugs hove in sight, as we afterward learned. The armies were too close for pickets. Suddenly there was a flash of light. Each side thought the other had opened fire in some mysterious way, and we began to shoot. We blazed away at one another for an hour or more and Bedlam reigned with shot and shell. The timber between the lines was all killed as if belted with an ax. Fortunately no lives were lost.

"It was only the other day that I learned the extent of the damage caused by that swarm of lightning bugs. I asked Harris how long his side was firing, and he said until their ammunition gave out. We were in the same fix, and if it hadn't been for our poverty in this respect that engagement would have been terribly fatal."-St. Louis Repub-

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

That we should deem that luck's the thing That will to us our blessing bring And give us honey without sting? I don't believe it!

But that endeavor well applied,
A will that will not be be denied,
Do much life's problem to decide—
I do believe it:

That our great world, as some folks say, Has still grown worse from day to day, While men and morals but decay? I don't believe it! But that, as history will show, The "good old times" of long ago Have better grown, will better grow—

I do believe it! That we are here to sorrow born, Are given life to live forlorn, Have more of nighttime than of morn? I don't believe it! But that a healthy, cheerful mind And thankful heart e'en here may find That God means only to be kind—

I do believe it!

—George Birdseve in Boston Journal.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex. says that when he has a spell of indiges ion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and be is all right the next mornng. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? F. P. Shanafelt & Co., Fischer's drug store, E. C. Miller, East End Phar., 1220 E. Tuscarawas St.

You can't cure consumption but you an avoid and cure every form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Shanafelt & Co., Mel-bourne Hotel, Fischer's drug store, 435 E Tuscarawas St., E. C. Miller, East End

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE

EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND 'PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

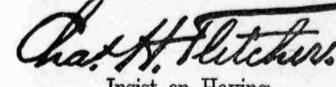
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts. was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Last Helichis wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of hat Hillithing wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Obenul Pitcher D.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.



**Prices and Quality** ALWAYS RICHT at the **Old Reliable** 

China Store

Lamps, Dinner and Toilet Sets, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

Bour Bros.

139 East Tuscaraw

# TAXES FOR 1897.

Notice to Tax Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1897 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable

Mills   loths   Mills   loth	TOWNSHIPS.	STATE.		COUNTY.		ROAD, T		TOV	VN-	SCHOOL.		SUNDRY SPECIAL.		POOR.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL.	
anton   2   8   2-5   6   6   8-5   2   0   0   5   2   4   5   0   6   8   6   0   6   12    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   5   5   5   0   5   5   2   4   5   5   2   0   5   6   12    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   5   5   5   0   5   5   1   2   5   4   4   5   5   1   2   5   6   6   6   1   12    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   5   5   5   0   5   5   1   2   5   4   4   5   5   1   2   5   6   6   6   6   1   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   2   6   4   6   5   1   7   7   7   6   6   6   1   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   4   4   2   6   6   1   7   7   6   6   6   1   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   4   4   2   6   6   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   4   4   2   6   6   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   8   4   4   2   6   6   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   5   1   8   3   3   1   7   2   1   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   3   3   3   1   7   2   1   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   3   3   3   1   7   2   1   7   7   6   6   6   7   1    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   3   3   3   1   7   7   6   6   6   1   1   3    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   2   3   3   3   1   3   3   1   7   7   6   6   6   1   1   3    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   2   3   3   3   1   3   3   1   7   7   6   6   6   1   1   3    ake ackson   2   8   3-5   5   6   6   5   1   8   2   3   3   3   1   3   3   1   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7		Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10th
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The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., from the 1st day of October to the 20th. day of December, 1897, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1898, for the purpose of receiving the taxes

charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1897.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay

over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following section of the Revised Statutes:

Section 1094. When one half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of Section 1094. When one half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of County Treasurer, is not paid before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in rll cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and deliquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your faxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send stamp for answer. Send money by certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season. To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries regarding taxes, made by letter, should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark Co., O , October 1 1897

JACOB GEIB, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.